



FuelCell Energy

Ultra-Clean, Efficient, Reliable Power



High Temperature ($> 400^{\circ}\text{C}$) Fuel Cells

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Ultra-Clean | Efficient | Reliable Power

Fuel Cell Technologies

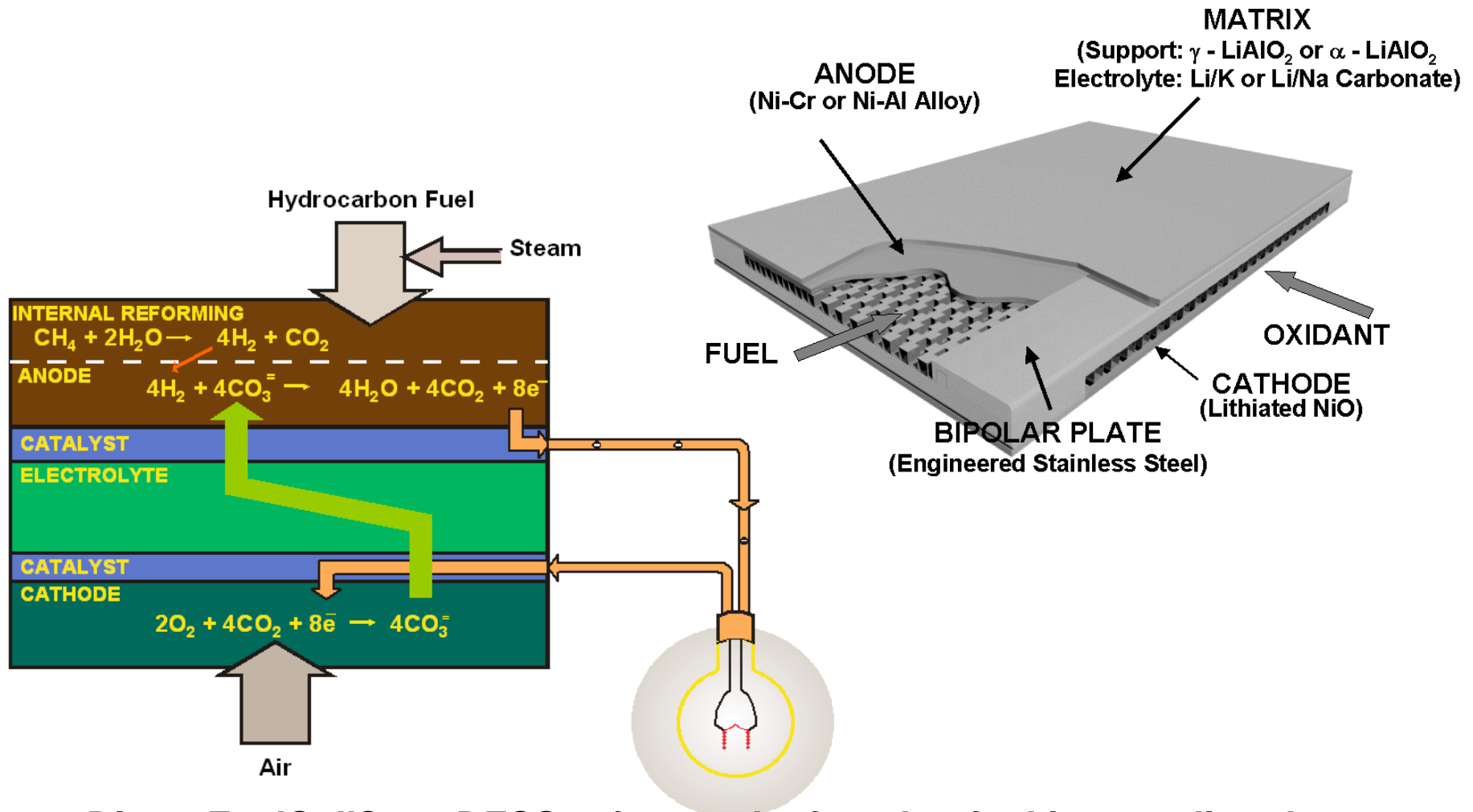
	MW - Class	Sub-MW - Class		Micro CHP	Mobile
Technology	Carbonate (MCFC)	Phosphoric Acid (PAFC)	Solid Oxide (SOFC)	PEM/SOFC	Polymer Electrolyte Membrane (PEM)
System Size Range	300 kW – 3.7 MW	400 kW	> 50kW	< 10 kW	5 - 100 kW
Typical Application	Utilities, Commercial, Industrial - Baseload	Commercial Buildings - Baseload	Industrial and Commercial Buildings - Baseload	Residential & Small Commercial	Transportation
Fuel	Natural Gas, Directed Biogas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Natural Gas	Hydrogen
Advantages	High Efficiency & CHP	CHP	High Efficiency & CHP	CHP	Load Following & Low Temperature
Electrical Efficiency	47% - 60%	40% - 42%	50% - 60%	25% - 40%	25% - 35%
Combined Heat & Power (CHP)	Steam, Hot Water, Chilling & Bottoming Cycles	Hot Water, Chilling	Steam, Hot Water, Chilling & Bottoming Cycles	Suitable for Facility Heating	No (which is desirable for transportation)
	 	 	 	 	 



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Moten Carbonate Fuel Cell (MCFC)

MCFC-Based Direct FuelCell



Direct FuelCell®, or DFC® refers to the fact that fuel is sent directly to the fuel cell stack, without an external reformation step

MCFC Power Plants



Individual fuel cell
&
350 kW fuel cell stack



Four-Stack Module
1.4 megawatts



Completed module
1.4 megawatts



1.4 MW DFC1500[®]

- Utilizes one module
- Adequate to power 1,400 homes



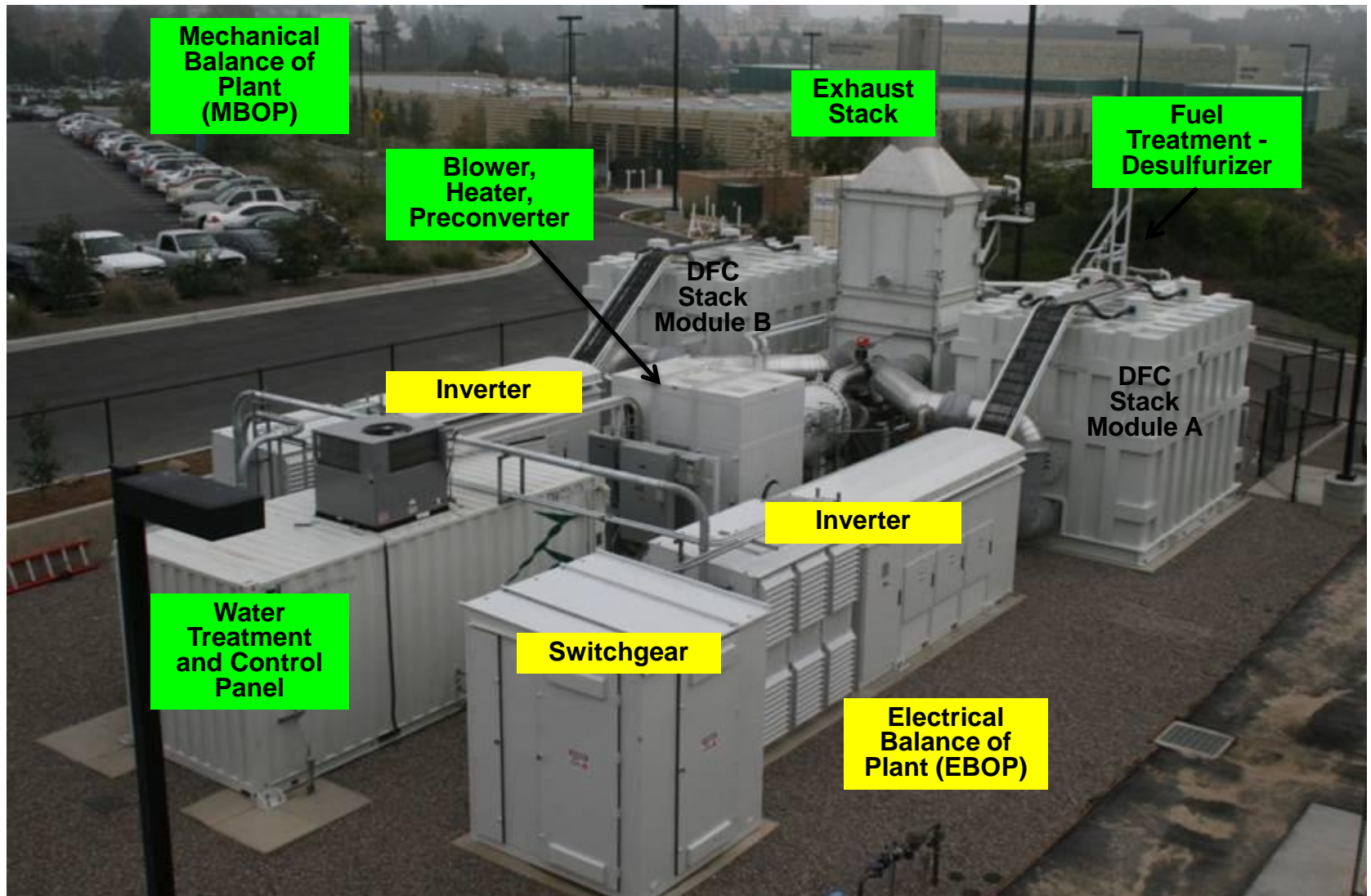
2.8 MW DFC3000[®]

- Utilizes two modules
- Adequate to power 2,800 homes



59MW fuel cell park

Powerplant Subsystems



2.8 MW DFC3000 Power Plant

Two Types of Applications

On-site Power (*Behind the Meter*)

Typical Project sizes 1.4 – 11.2 MW

- **Affordable & Clean energy**
 - High efficiency drives savings
 - CHP reduces costs and improves customer's carbon footprint
 - Virtual lack of pollutants benefits public health
- **Supports energy security (micro-grid)**



Electric Grid Support

Typical Project Sizes 5.6 – 60 MW

- **Cost effective baseload power**
 - when/where needed (*i.e. next to existing sub-stations*)
 - Avoids transmission cost and permitting / reduces congestion
- **Enhances grid resiliency**
- **Supports economic development & renewable portfolio standards**



Natural Gas

- **Electric Utilities & IPPs**
- **Education & Healthcare**
- **Gas Transmission**
- **Industrial**
- **Commercial, Data Centers**
- **Government**
- **Oil Production & Refining**



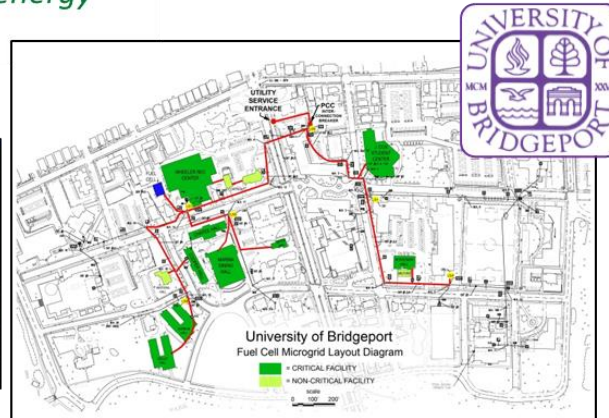
Renewable Biogas

- **Wastewater**
- **Food & Beverage Processing**
- **Agriculture**
- **Landfill Gas**



Fuel cells only:

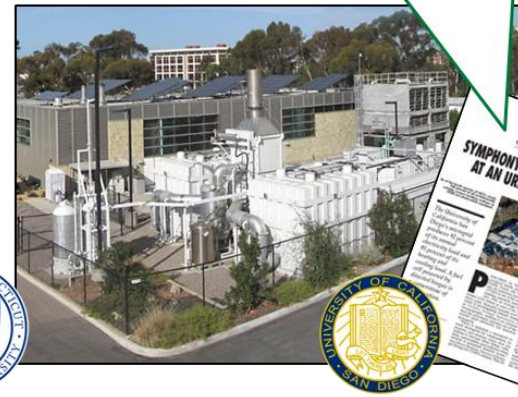
Fuel cells can be the sole energy source for a micro-grid



Turnkey solution includes:
designing and modeling the
micro-grid
&
**building, operating and
maintaining** the fuel cell
power plant

Combined with other power generation systems:

Fuel cell micro-grids can operate in tandem with other on-site power generation technologies



"A fuel cell powered by directed biogas is the cornerstone of the micro-grid operation."



Fuel Cell Plants in Bridgeport, CT



University Micro-grid with CHP



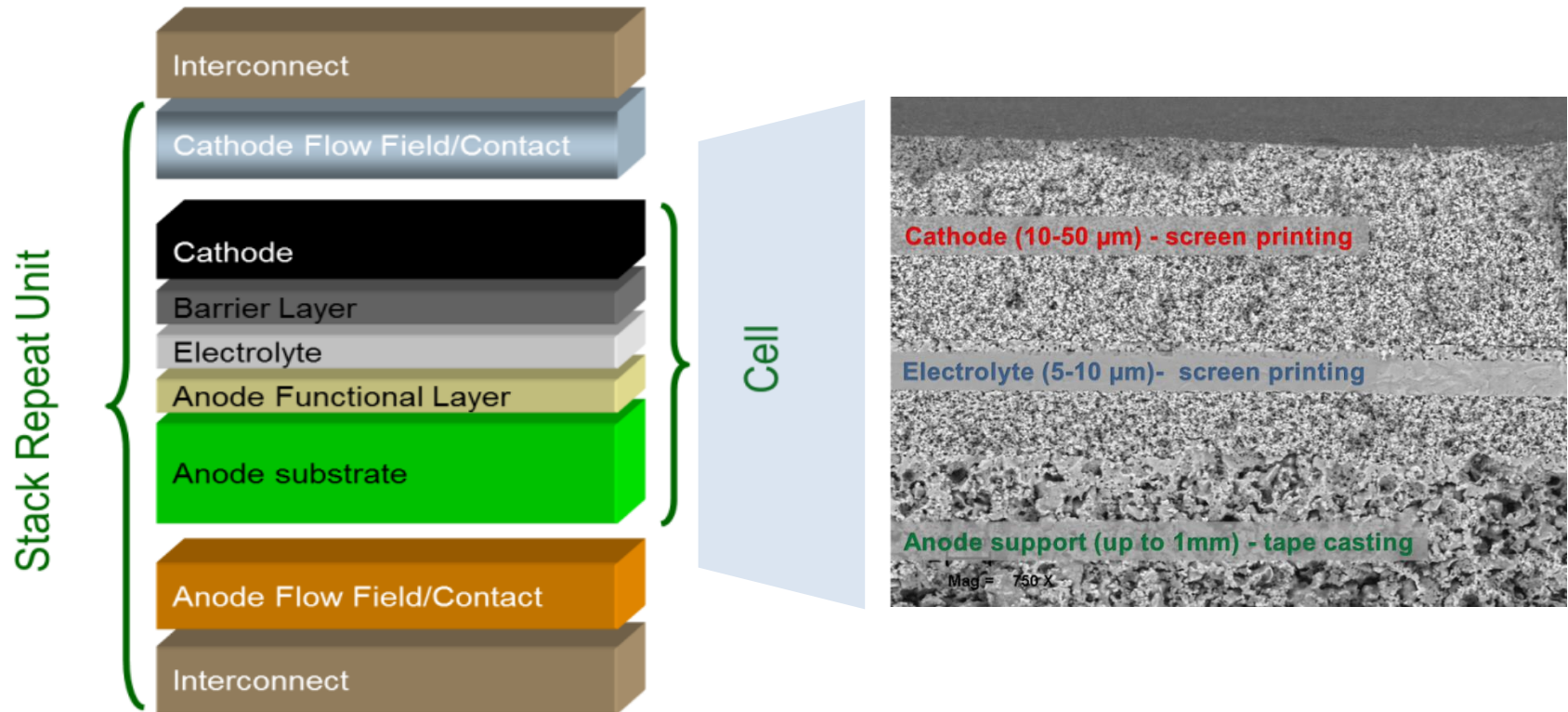
Fuel cell / Solar integration



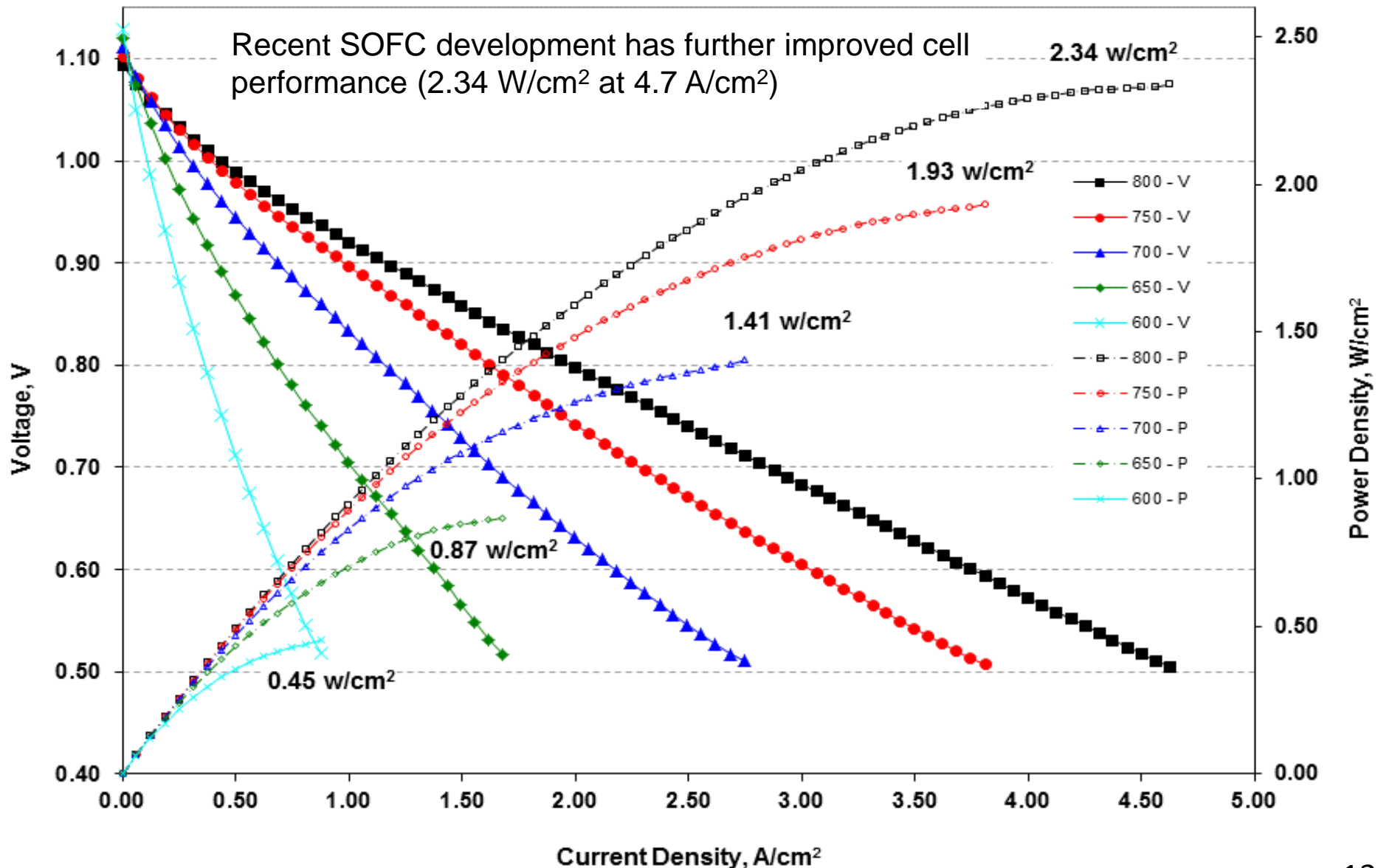
Grid support benefitting urban redevelopment

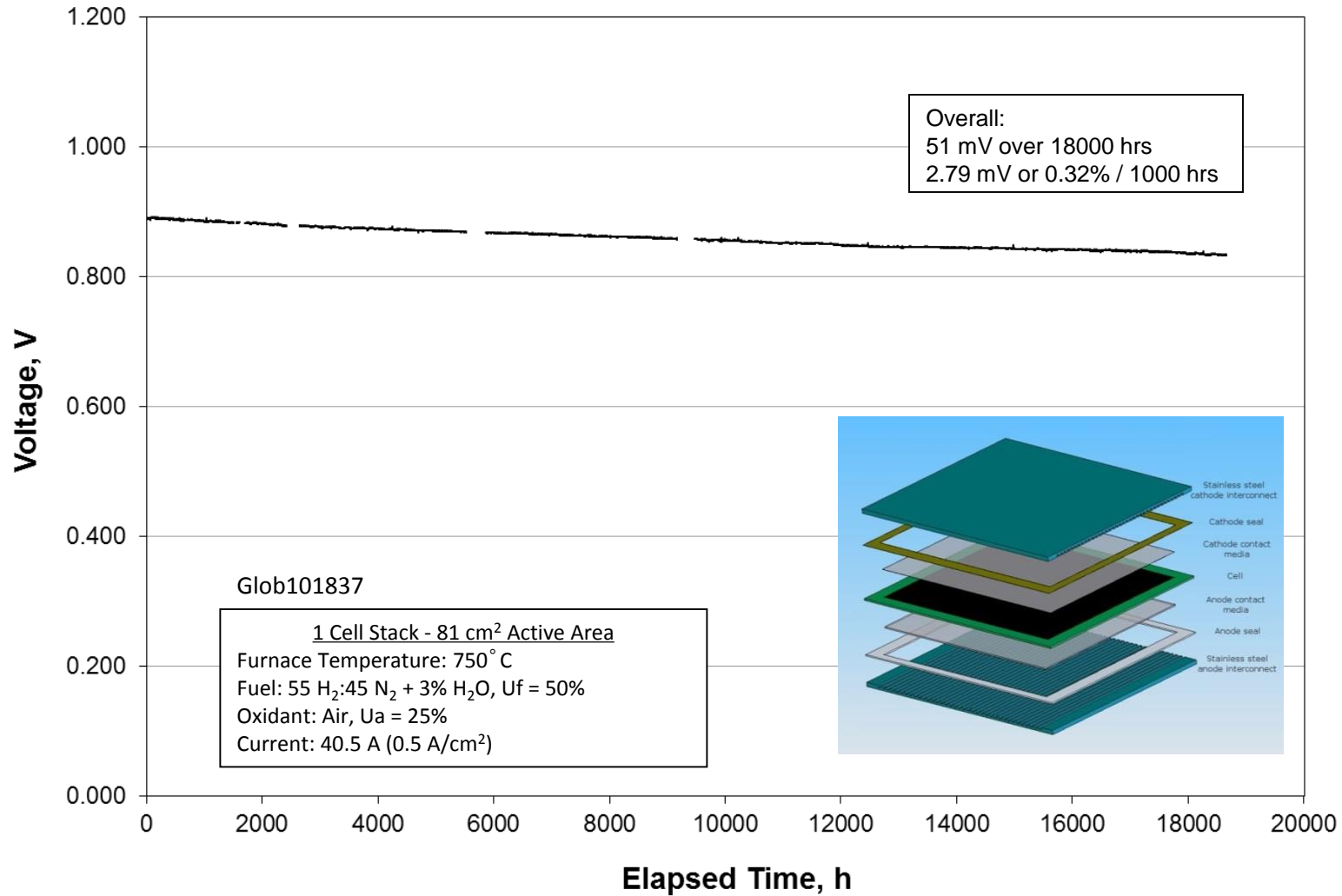
Solid Oxide Fuel Cell (SOFC)

Anode-Supported SOFC Technology Overview



Component	Materials	Thickness	Porosity	Process
Anode	Ni/YSZ	0.3 - 0.6 mm	~ 40%	Tape casting
Electrolyte	YSZ	5 - 10 μm	< 5%	Screen printing
Cathode	Conducting ceramic	10 - 50 μm	~ 30%	Screen printing





➔ Long-term cell endurance was verified in >2 years of operation with a 0.32%/1000h performance degradation

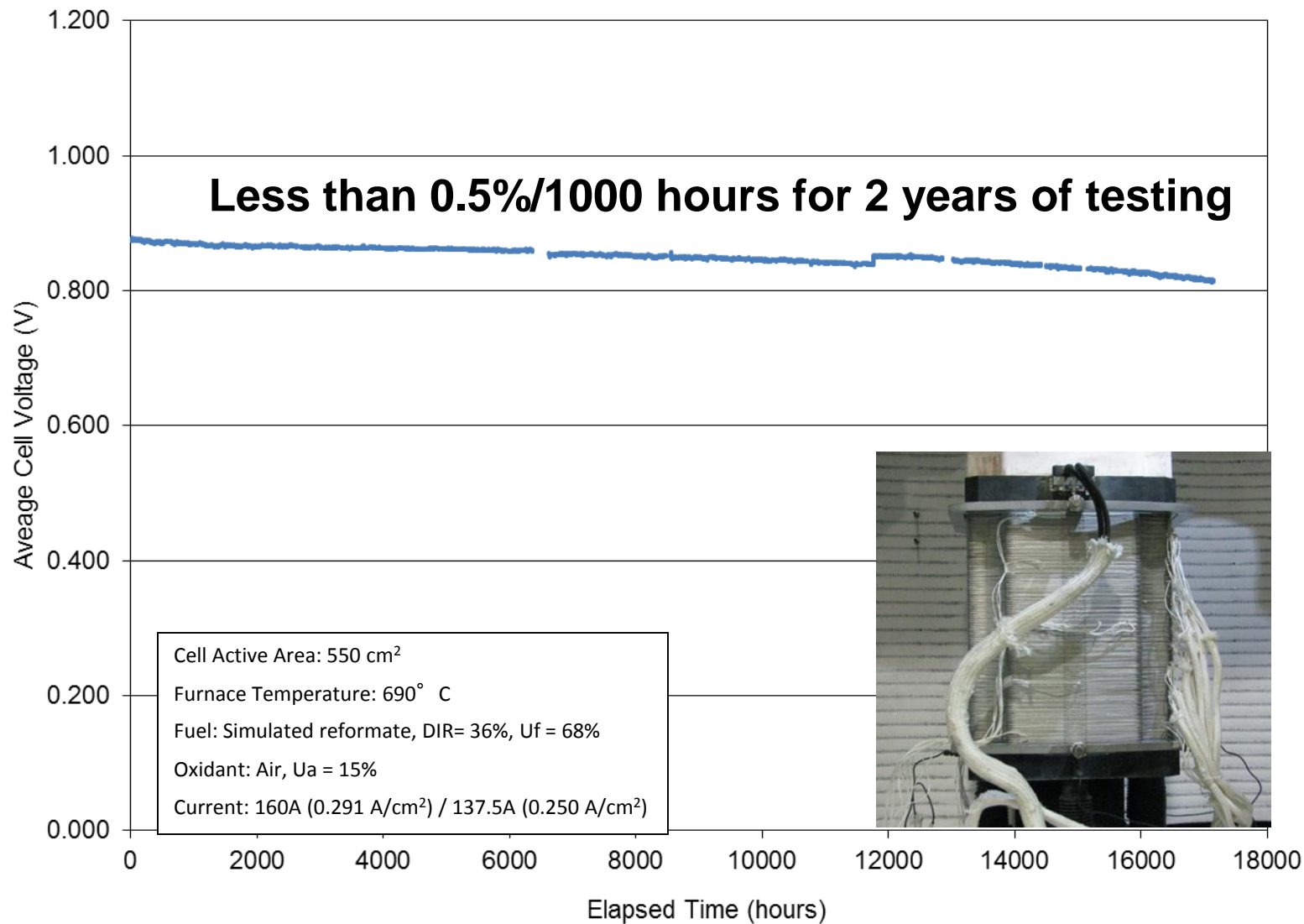
Baseline Stack Building Block

Operating Conditions

Fuel Utilization	68%
Air Utilization	15 – 40%
In-Stack Reforming	25 – 70%
Stack Current	160 A (291 mA/cm ²)
Gross DC Electrical Power	~16 kW



Cell Size	25 x 25 cm ²
Active Area	550 cm ²
Number of Cells	120



50 kW System Performance Summary

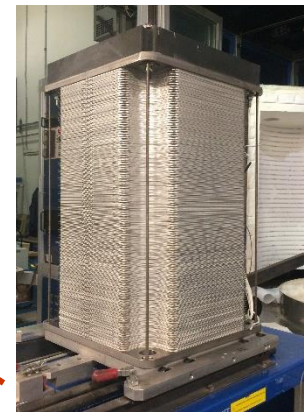
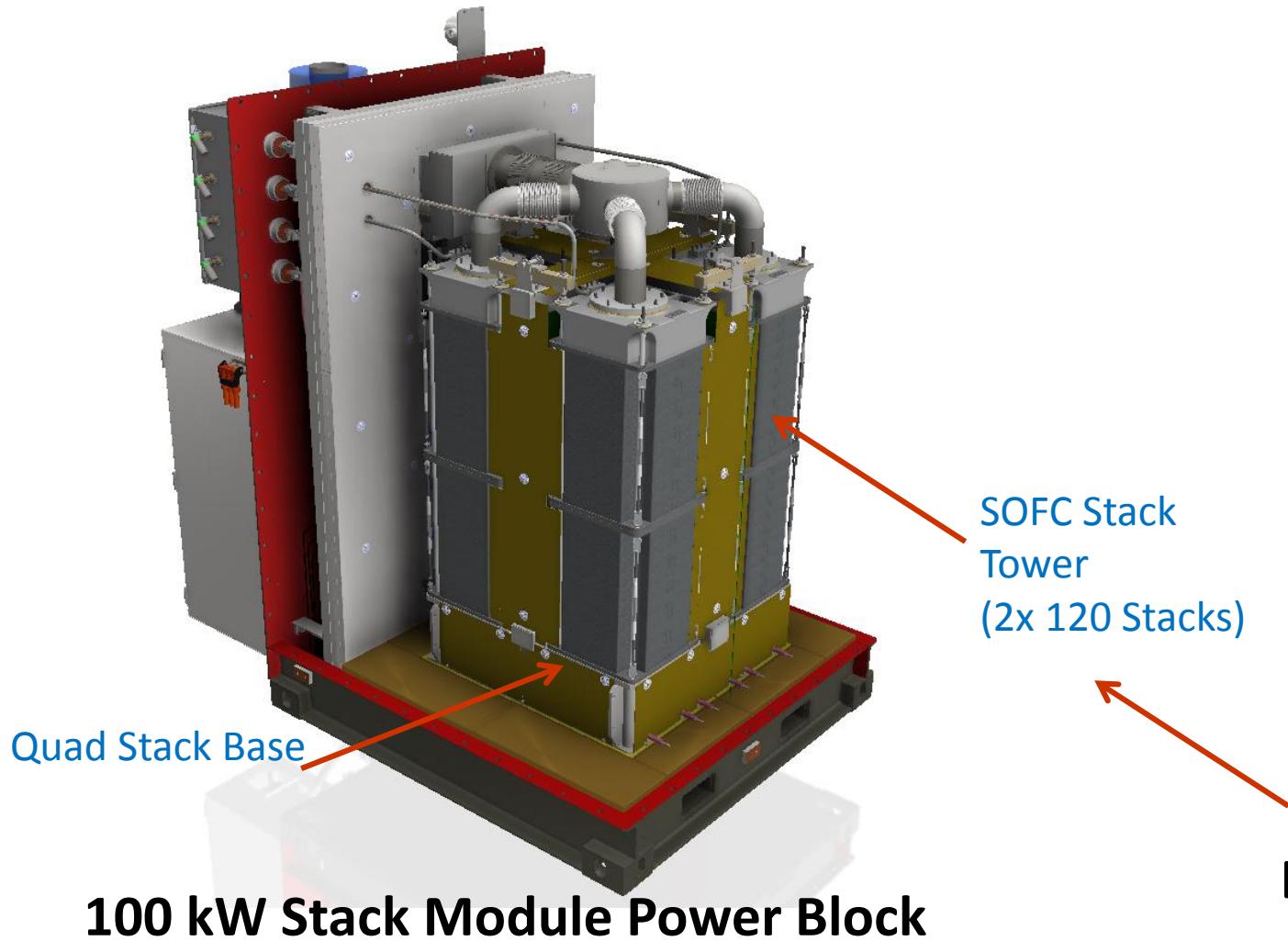
	Design	Actual
DC Power (gross)	55.1 kW	56.2 kW
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	4.9 scfm	5.03 scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	80.8 kW	82.7 kW
Water Consumption	0	0
Gross Module DC Efficiency (LHV)	68.2%	67.9%
Total on Load Time	1500 hrs	>1500 hrs
Overall Stack Performance Degradation	<1% per 1000 hrs	<1% per 1000 hrs



- 50kW proof of concept for SOFC system design at factory testing facility

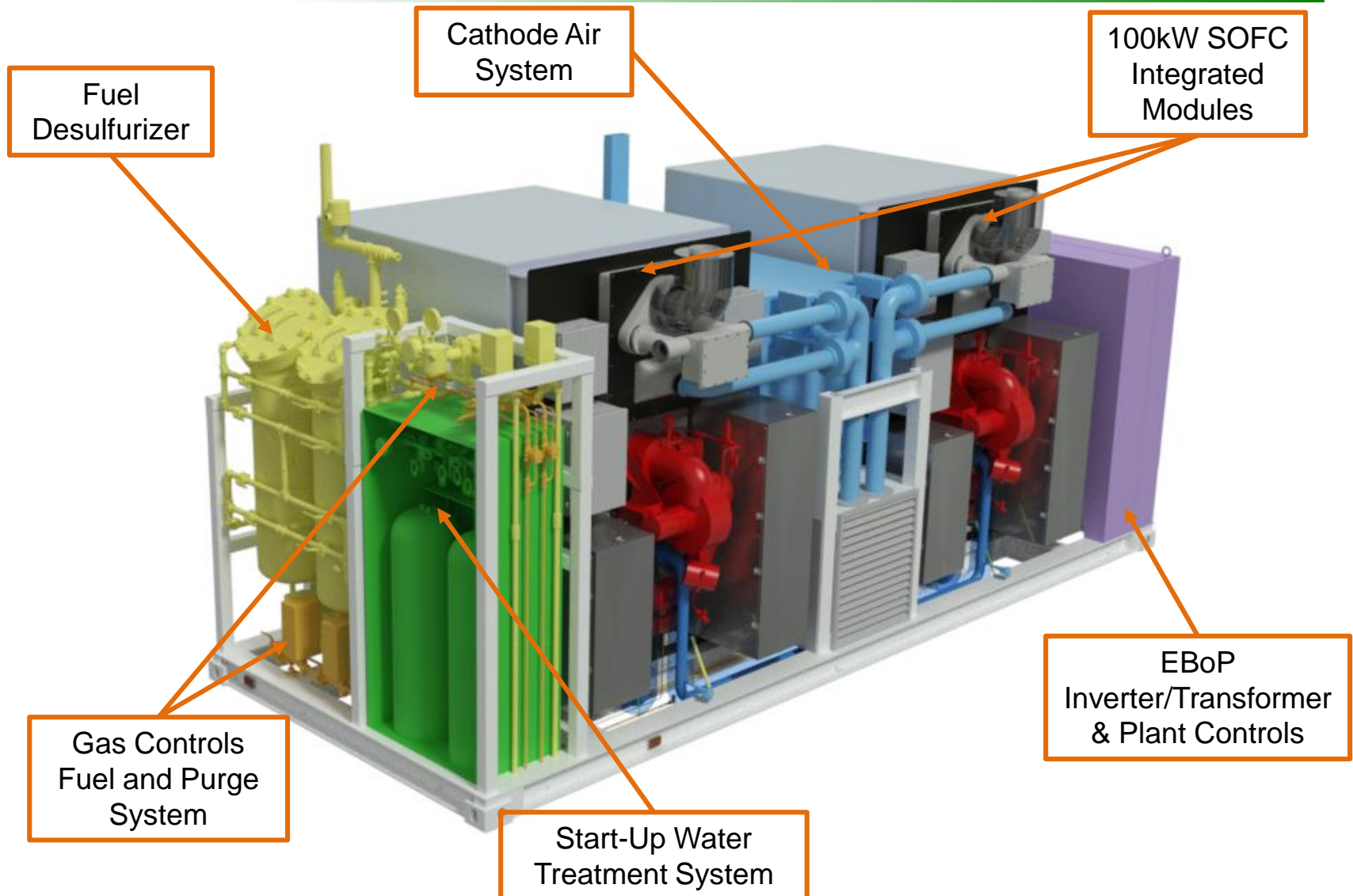


- System is designed with the capability to achieve 200 kW net ac
- It houses (2) 100kW SOFC Module Power Blocks (MPB)
- Skid sized as standard ISO 20' x 8' shipping container
- Thermally integrated modules enable compact system design
- 2.5X higher power density than 50kW Plant:
 - 50kW = 2.23 ft²/kW
 - 200kW = 0.88 ft²/kW
- Stack Module and BOP factory assembled & shipped as a single skid
- Capable of operation with a single module



**Baseline Stack
(120-cells)**

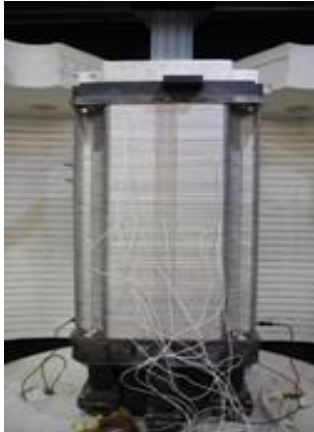
200kW SOFC Power System Layout



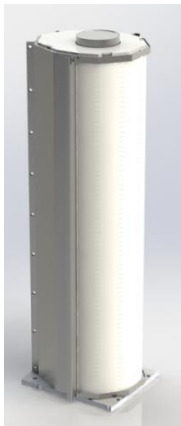
- Includes (2) 100kW SOFC Module Power Blocks (MPB) designed to operate independently
- Factory assembled & shipped as a standard ISO 20' x 8' container

200 kW SOFC System Performance Summary

SOFC Gross Power	Normal Operating Conditions		Rated Power	
DC Power	225.0	kW	244.0	kW
Energy & Water Input				
Natural Gas Fuel Flow	19.7	scfm	21.6	scfm
Fuel Energy (LHV)	323.2	kW	355.5	kW
Water Consumption @ Full Power	0	gpm	0	gpm
Consumed Power				
AC Power Consumption	10.8	kW	12.5	kW
Inverter Loss	11.3	kW	12.2	kW
Total Parasitic Power Consumption	22.0	kW	24.7	kW
Net Generation & Waste Heat Availability				
SOFC Plant Net AC Output	203.0	kW	219.3	kW
Available Heat for CHP (to 48.9°C)	84.7	kW	90.8	kW
Exhaust Temperature - nominal	370	°C	370	°C
Efficiency				
Electrical Efficiency (LHV)	62.8	%	61.7	%
Total CHP Efficiency (LHV) to 48.9°C	89.0	%	87.2	%



Current Pre-Commercial Integrated Manifold (PCI) Stack



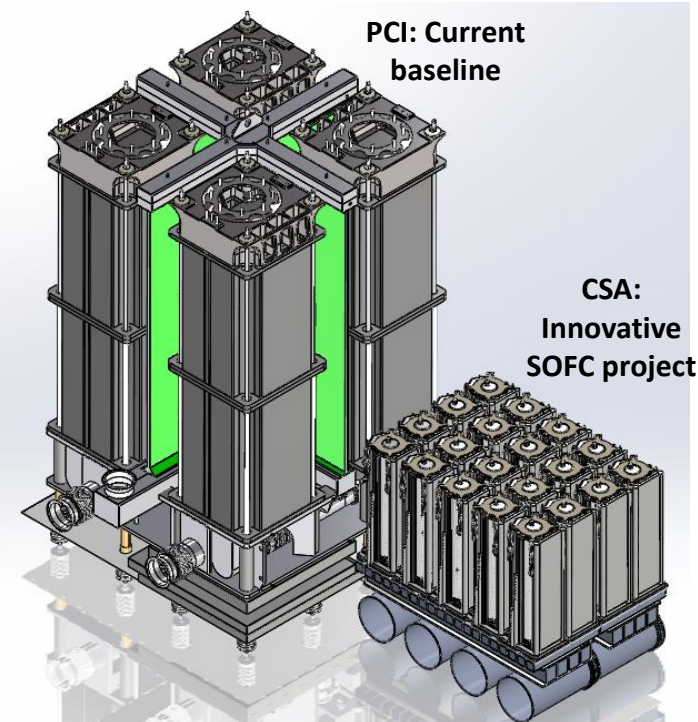
Compact SOFC Architecture (CSA) Stack with ~10-fold Increase in W/kg Power Density

- **Objective**

Develop an innovative stack design enabling significant reduction in stack cost relative to baseline stack design (PCI)

- **Approach**

- Thinned components to reduce stack material content
- Use of same cell, interconnect and coating materials validated in the PCI platform
- Increased cell count per stack and simplified end plates
- Designed for automated assembly
- Simplified and fewer discrete components
- Optimized thermal and flow design to control temperature variations



Comparison of 100 kW Stack Module Based on Current PCI Stack Design (Left) and CSA Stack Design (Right)